Peaceville on its Part a Surprise to the Show People-Growing Disincilnation of the Negroes to Work-The Shift-

lessness and Ingratitude of Elihu. November 5-Peaceville has been wrought up to a state of wild excitement. On Sunday afternoon, when I was expecting my little class, only Kitty and the Philosopher

and Squeaky came, and before I could ask where the others were they burst out: "All the others have gone to hear the lion roar and to see if they could get a peep at

"A lion? Here?" My tone was suitable to the subject.

"Yes, ma'am; they put up three big tents while we were in church this morning, right in front of the post office."

I praised them for coming under such heavy temptation, but they exclaimed in chorus: "We didn't want to come-mamma made us; we wanted to hear the lion roar too." At which I was more pleased than ever, and was as rapid as possible with the ssons and told no story, though I thought Daniel in the lions' den might suit the occasion; but soon saw that they could listen to nothing under such phenomenal circumstances. A very feeble Punch and Judy is

the greatest show seen here before. e sang the hymns, I gave each one an Spple and said I would walk down with them to the tents. A most delightful progress we made, every one having turned out to see the unwonted sight.

Before we got to my gate the King of Beasts began to roar tremendously and kept it up, to the awe and delight of the humans and the dismay of the animals. Cows refused to come up to be milked, but fled to the swamp, and horses cowered in their stalls.

Every one, even the most sedate, had turned out to look at the tents. I went with the children until I saw their parents and then returned to my piano.

Yesterday was the grand day. There were two exhibitions, one at 1 o'clock and at 8 P. M. The two stores were shut for the day and business suspended while the village gave itself up to dissipation. I had to go to the plantation, having

an appointment with a carpenter for an Amportant bit of work. It was difficult to get Ruth past the tents. I took the plan of stopping to talk to every one I met as approached the green in front of the post office, which was so changed since Saturday when she saw it last.

Most fortunately the lion did not roar a that time and we got by without accident. Though I have seen a great many fine wild beasts, the excitement in the air gained me, and I was anxious for Chloe to choose the morning performance, as I had to be away then; but Chloe, when I told her she could go morning or evening. whichever she preferred, said she would go at night, as she heard that would be the grandest. So I could not go, for she would never have consented to leave the house and yard unguarded.

So I did not see the show, but I certainly have enjoyed the accounts of it and have come to the conclusion that the Shelby show might be called a high class moral entertainment. The most particular and sedate, not to say prudish, were not shocked. and the acrobatic feats amazed all.

Peaceville was a great surprise to them also; they asked for a hotel or boarding house; there was none. They wanted to board somewhere, but no one took boarders. The acrobatic star, who, as Chloe described her, hung from the top of the tent, dressed in "pink titers," by one foot and held up her fifteen-year-old daughter, also beautiful in pink tights, by the foot, said she did not wish to stay in a tent; she never did; she wanted to be in a house, and finally some ladies who lived near the place where the tents were pitched said they had an empty house in their yard which they would fix for her, and it being Sunday afternoon and no servants to be found, the ladies themselves put beds in the house and made It comfortable for the acrobat ladies and when these offered to pay were quite shocked and surprised and said there was no charge, they were glad to have been able to make them comfortable.

Chloe and Dab have both given me thrilling accounts of the lady dressed in pure silver, a very stout lady who took the head of the snake, bigger around than Dab's body. and stroked it and laid it on her breast: "Her color was quite change while she did it, en the snake lick out 'e tongue, en you could see the lady trimble an' it was byutiful."

Altogether for many days joy will reign in the memory of these delights. It was conducted with great dignity and there was no confusion or trouble, which seems wonderful, for there were great crowds of darkles coming from miles around and only about thirty white people altogether. Yet they had the seats arranged on different sides, so that all were satisfied. The lion was fed with part of a kid before the spectators and then he stopped roaring.

November 8 Green has returned to work, that is, he milked this morning and hauled one load of manure to the field. His cousin Wishy got his kinfolk to buy off the negro who was prosecuting him for killing his cow and the case was dropped. Long ago, when I kept Wishy from bleed-

ing to death by patching up his head. I fear I did not benefit the world-and the \$20 I lent him to pay his doctor's bill has never Ruth's nervous system has been ruined

apparently by the lion's visit to Peace-ville. She always tries to run in passing the green where the tents were and sees a beast in every stump, but to-day a from the village she suddenly shied and then dashed.

I was entirely unprepared, for there seemed nothing in sight that could possibly frighten her. She ran so far that my hands were giving out and I turned to tell Dab and then dashed.

giving out and I turned to tell Dab tch the reins beyond my hands, when I found he was not there. I made a last effort and pulled her down. I found Jonadab had been pitched out for jumped) when she first dashed, and I

had to get a man who was passing to hold ber until he came up. He was loaded with things which had been spilled out and said es not hurt This is the worst run she has made, but

she dashes all the time and trembles at every sound. I think I must turn her out with the colts to forget her terrors.

CHEROKEE, Nov. 17. This afternoon late I got here, the move having been difficult and prolonged. I would not stop any one from the plantation work, so every ny for a week Dab has been driving the ads with Nana.

I did not attempt the piano or the incu-

bater, they must wait for next week. I am truly thankful to be in winter quarters with the turmoil of the move behind me. I find Elihu has gone!

baggage to my neighbors where he have unlimited credit. He ower have unlimited credit. He owes me \$10, which he promised faithfully to pay, and Jean and Kitty have walked off in my boots beyond the reach of my small efforts to improve them. quite sad about it-my heart has

always been tender to Elihu, I have had to help him so often. The last time no went off to make "big money," as they call it, on some timber work; he came back very ill and for a month I took him nourishment

while his wife and children lived in my evening of the same day.

THE WOMAN RICE PLANTER | potato patch he was very weak and one day he broke out: "Miss, if I ever lef" you gen and gone off for work any ways else you sen' for Sheriff en tie me. You ben good to me en ten' me, en den de debil mek me lef' yu fer mek' big money, en now look a' me 'yu fer mek' big money, en now look a' me 'yu fer mek' big money, en now look a' me 'yu fer mek' big money, en now look a' Yu ten' me en yu feed me des de

> He is an uncommonly rich shade of black so that his own mother always referred to him as "dat black nigger." Under constant and proper supervision he can be very useful, but he cannot make himself work every day. He must have a compelling hand and head behind him.

the has ten living children and a smart ctive young woman for his second wife. When we were planting largely of rice he made a fine living as he rented sixteen acres
—he did the ploughing and his family the
rest of the work. He had a splendid yoke
of oxen, which he bought from us, and cows
and another fine steer he had raised.

The changes in the conditions in the last
few work I do not understand, but since

few years I do not understand, but since McKinley's death steadily the negroes have declined in their responsibility and willingness to work until now their energies are spent in seeing how little they can do and still appear to work so as to secure a

day's pay.

Elihu used to be a splendid ploughman. but this spring I had him to plough ten acres for me, breaking it up flush. The earth was barely scratched, I found afterward, though I paid him by the day instead of by the acre, fearing he would be tempted to hurry over it if I paid by the acre.

to hurry over it if I paid by the acre.

Forage was very scarce and as long as he ploughed for me I told him to give his oxen all they could eat from the hay under the barn which was blown down. The two story barn was packed full of hay, some of my best alfalfa, when the storm struck it. Of course it took some labor to get the hay out and poor Elihu, after the mighty effort of ploughing one-half acre a day, could not make himself get out more than just enough to keep the oxen alive.

I had urged him from the beginning of the winter to make his children gather daily a certain quantity of the gray moss with which the oaks are laden and which cattle eat greedily; that would have kept his cows and oxen in good condition, but he never did it.

he never did it.

I had two large sacks gathered every day for my cattle, his went hungry. One by one the cows and young cattle died, not being acoustomed to range like the woods cattle.

Some time after he flyished ploughing

woods cattle.

Some time after he finished ploughing for me he drove his son up to see a doctor fifteen miles from here in a very bitter spell of weather—drove the creatures up without feed, and after consulting the doctor turned right back. One ox dropped and died two miles from home, the other managed to get back, but lay down about 100 yards from my front gate under the trees laden with food which would have saved its life if given in time. I used to take the lantern and go out at night to carry food to it, knowing that if Elihu saw me feeding it he would cease giving the little care which he expended on it.

It struggled on a week and then died.

cease giving the little care which he expended on it.

It struggled on a week and then died. One month before he had been offered \$60 for the yoke.

At last he had not an animal left. Then he came to me and said he would like to take service with my neighbor by the month as ploughman, as he would no longer give him work unless he hired to him by the month. I was very sorry, for I let him work there all the time when I had no work for him. He was a splendid boatman, and I always called on him to row me across the river and did not mind wind or waves with Elihu at the sails.

However, I told him he could do so if he paid \$1 a month for his house—now he has gone—wing me for eight months rent besides his tax. Several years ago he was double taxed, having neglected to pay at the right time, and since then I have always paid his tax when I paid my own.

my own.

He owns some land with timber. When I went to pay the tax I saw two buildings and twenty-five acres and the tax was 34. When I saw Elihu I showed him the paper

"Have you any buildings on the land?"
"No, miss, I ent build no house, I ruther stay here, en if I sick you ten' me."
"But, Elihu, the tax paper calls for two

"Well, miss, ent you know look like I ought to had house by now!"
"But if you have none you should not pay tax on one. Now when February comes, which is the month to make returns, I will make your return without

the house."
"Well, miss, if you tink so, but I hate fer tek off de house."

I deprived him of his air castle, but the tax was reduced to \$2.70, I believe-I must

look over the tax receipts to see.

I always pay Bonaparte's and some others. I am so afraid of their putting off until they are double taxed—I do not see how I am to pay my own taxes this year they are nearly \$200, and there is nothing coming in. I have many, many valuable things which I would like to sell, but I

ave no gift that way. After many struggles I made up my mind After many struggies I made up my mind to accept an offer for my castle in the air, a mountain top in the sapphire region of North Carolina, but the purchaser withdrew when he realized the panic; and it is so with everything—no one wants to buy anything. If our valiant, voracious and vivacious King Stork would only desist from his activities while a few small creatures were left it would be a meroy; but I fear when he gets through there will be none but sharks, devilfah and swordne but sharks, devilfish and sword-

November 21—I am the proud possessor

November 21—I am the proud possessor of a prize pig, a beautiful Berkshire, presented by my neighbor. I have named him Buster, as suiting the moment.

He is very fat and has such a jolly expression with his very retrousse nose that he is quite lovely. I have always kept Victorias, which are white and make delicious bacon. Cherokee hams are quite famous, and I have been offered 25 cents a pound for all that I can make, but I have never sold any; I give them sometimes as never sold any; I give them sometimes as

Christmas presents.

Now my neighbor is urging me to go into pigs on a large scale, as he says I have such a splendid place for them. There are about fifty acres in the park in front of the house covered with live oaks and the acorns are very good for pigs. They fatten on them with no other feed, and are

as nice as chestnut fed pigs.

But pigs are provoking things, and I do not think I could manage a large number without putting up a good deal of wire fencing; but I am considering it. I have a fine brick smoke house, where I smoke with cedar and hickory wood, and Chloe's sausages are celebrated. PATIENCE PENNINGTON.

RAPIDWORK BY PHOTOGRAPHERS

Developing and Printing Pictures for Cinematograph Displays.

From the London Daily Mail As regards the rapidity with which daily events can be photographed and shown within an hour or two to the general public the following account of the arrangements made for the Grand National 1907 race will suffice to give some idea of this. Six taking machines were at work on different points of the racecourse and a special van was in readiness for the films to be developed while en route for London. The moment the race was over the train started, and while running full speed homeward the operators were hard at work developing. Indeed not only were the films developed but they were vashed and dried on a special mechanical

drum On arrival a motor car in waiting carried the film quickly to the printing establish ment, where 529 feet of it was printed on to the positive film. As soon as this was dried it was rushed off to the Alhambra, Empire and Oxford theatres and shown to an almost incredulous audience. When the final cup tie was played at the Crystal Palace motor ear drove the film to London, and within three hours a cinematograph display

of the match was given.

The royal wedding which took place recently at Wood Norton was another occasion on which remarkable celerity was displayed the energetic cinematographers. The bridegroom and the procession were photo-graphed with apparatus which had been perfectly adjusted beforehand. The mo the necessary photographs were secured the films were rushed through at breakneck speed, and, as is well known, the wedding ceremony was shown to Londoners on the

POEMS WORTH READING.

Christmas Song. Loud the winds of winter blow Yet we hear an undersong-Melody that has so long Set the great world's heart aglow. In this strain of heavenly birth. Sung by shining hosts above. Is the warmth of human love

When we hear it pride unbends. Joy unveils her lovely face, Sorrow gains a mystic grace And the peace of heaven descends

Then ring out, oh, Christmas song. Over valley, bill and plain Till the sweetness of the strain Listening hearts shall echo long. ADA FOSTER MURRAY.

The Season of Good Will. The office boy says "Sir" instead of "Say!" He's on the job to answer every call: No more obsessed by fool desire to play. But quietly polite to one and all

The elevator rolls on lightning wings. And swift arrives whene'er we press the bell: No scowls accost the man who frequent rings, But smiles instead, and cheery talk as well. Our little nephew multiplies our joys,

And runs his legs off in desire to please— He'd "rather be with us than with the boys"-Such tender care one very rarely sees. The janitor drops in to stain the floor,

And see if all the pipes are working right;, He oils the creaking hinges of the door, And rubs our dingy woodwork clean and bright. Let none mistake these annual facts for dreams; They're true as truth, as sure as you're alive; For courtesy throws out its kindly beams Each year before December twenty-five.

Through a Window. looked in through your window, and I saw What I had hoped and planned and schemed to see I shall spy through your window, sweet, no more Henceforth shall trespass laws be kept by me.

Your evening lamp shed a soft, radiant glow Your yellow autumn flowers were fresh as May. Your dark old room seemed filled with whisperings

Of bygone loves that would not quite away. Empanelled walls told stories of old lore. And bulging volumes told of tales to tell, While knights entapestried rode forth to war, And round cheeked ladles waved them prim

nd there were pudgy godlings, fat and wise And little tea things brought from Orient lands; And there were you, bronze hair and dear brown Your white robed presence and your own white

, Maldenhood, sweet bud that lasts an hour Rare wonder of new flowered, white spring bought, Motherhood, the full matured flower, And teer washed, sweeter yet art thou.

), wonder maiden, whom my strength exiled From my fond heart that loved betrothed thee, tender mother of another's child, Thine image nevermore may part from me.

looked in through thy window, and I saw What I had hoped and planned and schemed Thee and thy child; and I am sad; no more Shall I and Sorrow spy on Joy and thee.

TERESA M. DALT.

Tuletide.

The wind across the snowclad hills, A restless spirit, roves. The murmur of the frozen rills Still echoes in the groves.

The stripped trees, bending to the earth Their tale of sorrow tell; Hushed are the sounds of recent mirth That pealed in every dell.

Old winter breathes along the plain Its chilling breath of snow The billows bounding o'er the main An added fury know; The sky is frowning, gray and cold, The earth is brown and sere,

Yet on each barren waste and wold The Yuletide bells ring clear.

I. S. WATERBOURS The Laborer and His Hire From the Catholic Standard and Times.
Hallo, signor, I ain't see you
For manny, manny day.
I wondra moocha w'at you do
All time you was away,
All deesa seexa mont' or more

All deesa seexa mont' or more
Dat you are gon' from home.
I spose you went out Wes', signor—Eh? No? You was een Rome?
An' Parcess, too? Wal, wal, my frand,
W'at joy you musta fee!
To see all dose so granda land
Where you have been. But steel!
You musta worka longa while
For save da mon' to go.
Eh? Deal een stocks ees mak' your pile?
Escuse! I deed not know.
I weesh dat dere was soocha treep
For Dagoman like me;
Ees manny now dat taka sheep
For home een Eetaly—
Eh? Wa't ees dat? You say dees men
Are mean as dirt een street.

For home een Eetaly—
Eh? Wat't ees dat? You say dees men
Are mean as dirt een street
For com' an' maka mon' an' den
To run back home weeth eet?
I am su' prise weeth you, signor,
For hear you talk like dees.
Da mon' we gat by workin' for
We do weeth as we pleass.
You say dey leave no theeng bayhind
For deesa mon' dey mak';
Escuse, signor, but you weeli find
Dey pay for all dey tak'.
Dey pay for eet weeth harda toll,
Weeth gooda road an' street,
Weeth gooda road an' street,
Weeth crops dat spreenga from da soil
An' geeve you food for eat,
Weeth wheat dat mak' your wines,
An', yes, dey pay eet weeth deir blood
On railroads, een da mines!
Wat deed you geeve for wat you mak'
Een deesa stocka dea!?
Not wan good theeng for all you tak',
Not wan, signor—but steel!
You say dees men no gotta right
To do da theeng dey do.
Escusa me for gat excite'.

Eacusa me for gat excite'.

I would shak' hands weeth you.
Ees Chrees'mastime, so let us be
Good 'Mericana men.
Shak' hands! Eet ees a joy to me
For see you home agen.

From the Washington Star. waits upon de white folks, an' I sho' admires dete looks; Dey's all dressed up like people dat you sees in picture books. Dey sits down to de table an' mos' all de time dey

A Servitor's Soliloguy.

Dey's talkin' 'bout de country an' its different kinds I gets so much excited dat I 'specks to wake nex' To find de various troubles of dis world all swep' away.

But now I's learnin' better. When dem white folks statis to dine.

Dar isn't nuffin' doin', but the conversation's fine! It's jes' like hearin' music when you listen to dat

I purty near stabts dancin', 'cause I feels too good I purty near status databases a trees any song,
Commencin' with de terrapin, as sweet as any song,
It keeps on gettin' finer till de coffee comes along.
De way dey smiltes de sinners an' rewards de good
is grand—
It soun' like we is livin' in de sho' nuff promise land.

eight or nine. Dar isn't nuffin' doin', but de conversation's fine. Shucks!

Jim Smith's the most contrariest man Wuz ever lickt; Can't say a thing but what he's boun' He'll contradict. He wun't dispoot ye out 'n 'out, But snorts ye back an answer 'bout "Shucks!" Jest "Shucks!"

I argy with him half the day On politics; Jim's 'way back yet in Jackson's time.

An' there he sticks; I tell him things has moved since then; alms a squirt au' grunts again: "Snucks!" Jest "Shucks!"

I read him all the newest things The paper quotes; 'Bout airograms an' subway ships An' flyin' boats. I ask him: "Ain't it marvellus?" But Jim, he chuckles with a cuss "Shucks!" Jest "Shucks!"

I bet we when the summons comes From Gabriel
To gather all the folks aroun' An' sort 'em well He'll growl, wi' onbelievin' face, "Shucks!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Doubtless you know that the prevailing mong educated persons in the South is apply an advert where an adjective is indicated phrases as "I feel bad": "She looks wretches of the schoolma'ann in the school in the scho o apply an adve in such phrases as "I feel bad"; "She nocks wretenes. Some of the achoolma'ams in this vicinity teach their pupils to say "I feel badly, "She looks wretchedly, even "The rose amells sweetly." Please ind me the weight of your authority in correcting this, for none of my arguments prevalls agains the fact that so spoke the quality befor the war.

F. V. W.

The lesson of experience is that no nere citizen of the republic of letters has any rights which a schoolma'am is at all bound to respect. You know that your offenders are altogether wrong; so do we; but the difficulty now lies in convincing them against the weight of the little rules of grammar taught them in the normal schools and con firmed by parrot repetition at county sustitutes Perhaps they may be amenable to the show o authority presented under the words "feel" and "look" in the Century Dictionary, for they might hesitate to call so many of the great ungrammatical.

In a book of old sea tales "their holiday far was lobscouse and pandowdy." I know all about lobscouse, but what is a pandowdy? C. T. Long. Beatus ille-to know all about lobscouse is holic education. To know really all about scouse one should be a Banker more years than most men care to reckon. The variety of lobacouse is so infinite that no one can really know t all. But the pandowdy is simple as well as satisfying. "A favorite dish in New England." says Bartlett in his Dictionary of Americaniams, "called an apple slump, is made by placing raised bread or dough around the sides of an iron pot, which is then filled with apples and sweetened with molasses. It is also called apple jonathan apple potple or pandowdy, and in Pennsylvania Bartlett neglects to mention the essential fact of the baking which fits the par dowdy for the gastronome.

Please let me know if the Netherlands is acowned by the Germans and upon what term owned by the Germans and upon what terms did they acquire it. Please let me know what the proper definition of the word "Netherland" is. HARRY JONES.

The Netherlands still is owned by its own Dutch, it is a proverb that the Dutch took it, and their sense of nationality is so strong that nothing short of the most absolute crisis of bitter need would make German authority at all telerable to them. The name Netherlands, just as the other names of Pays Bas. Holland, the Low Countries, is based upon the physical fact that the country lies with its decks awash on the North Sea. Each of the names is a statement of this fact that the

Did Henry George die before or after the elec-He was an independent candidate for Mayor in 1897 and died four days before the election.

When was the explosion of the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield? C. P. July 30, 1871; a hundred were killed and many

The performance of "Peter Piper," as published in THE SUN of December 1, is not quite so complete in its alliteration as I remember it. The version handed down to me in my childhood in complete in its above to me in my rersion handed down to me in my rersion handed down to me in my rersion and ran;
"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers in a pickled peppers."

of pickled peppers

pewter platter,
Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers
In a pewter platter?
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
In a pewter platter.
Where's the peck of pickled peppers that Peter
Piper picked?"

Where's the peck of pickled peppers that Peter Piper picked?"

I can say it yet without a break and at a speed of 300 words a minute.

Memory does not supply any alphabetical alliteration in which Peter Piper played a part, but there was a very popular numerical test, incident to a game of "forfeits," which began: "One old ox opening oysters," every person in the circle having repeated this after the leader, next came: "Two toads, totally tired, trying to trot to Tutbury." Next followed an alliterative line for "three," which I have forgotten. After that: "Four fine Frenchmen fishing for frogs," and so on up to ten, the whole series being repeated with each successive number added, and every mistake entailing a forfeit. Can any one of your readers complete the series." H. C. C.

series?

I. too, have been wishing for a long time that could find the whole of the alliterative alphabe of which "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers" is one letter. And I am certain the you are mistaken in your statement that no sue alphabet ever existed and that "Peter Piper" a complete lyric by itself."

When I was a boy I heard many of these rhymes from my father, and he said at the time that there was a complete alphabet. Unfortunately I have never been able to recall but one, that of the letter "c." as follows: "c," as follows:
"Capt. Crackskull cracked a catchpoli's coxcomb
Did Capt. Crackskull crack a catchpoli's coxcomb?
If Capt. Crackskull cracked a catchpoli's coxcomb,
Where's the catchpoli's coxcomb Capt. Crackskul
cracked?"

And I think the letter "a" was about one "Anthony beolute," but I can recall nothing more of it than Absolute," but I can recall nothing more of this.

I think, too, you are mistaken in your text of "Peter Piper." As I have always heard it for nearly sixty years past, it ran in the same way:

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.
Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers!
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers!
Where's the peck of pickled peppers.
Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper
picked?" It would be a good thing if the whole alphabet could be restored, for it would be, as you say, a great help to children in mastering the correct and the theorem of the consonant sounds of language.

MORRIS A. TYNO

There was an old alphabetical nonsense chant in my youth, probably built around Peter Piper. Some of the verses that I can recall are: "Andrew Airpump asked his aunt her allment.
Billy Button bought a buttered biscuit.
Capt. Crackskull cracked a catchpoll's coxcomb
Davy Doldrig dreamt he drove a dragon.
Enoch Elkrig eat an empty eggsheil.

Inigo Impy itched for an Indian image. Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and oyster.
Peter Piper picked a peck of peppers (not specifically pickled).
W was the last letter with which an alliterative line was made, the verses ending as follows:

"X, Y, Z have made my brains to crack, oh!
X smokes, Y drinks. Z chews too strong tobacco.
Although by X Y Z much lore is taught,
Still, Peter Piper beats them all to naught.
Peter Piper nicked a peck of pickled peppers (sto Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled peppers?
(agonized inquiry).

7 Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers (suspicion)

where is the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?" The ragged rascal and the rugged rock were not it.

Mayrus. Possibly Katharine Hayward Greenland's in-ormant had in mind the alliterative rhyme

Fossily Ratharine Hayward Greening a informant had in mind the alliterative rhyme

"An Austrian army awfully array'd

Boldly by battery, besieged Belgrade"
given in "Familiar Quotations." I think that "Up
the high hiß he heaves a huge round stone" used to
be given før practice with the line about "the ragged
rascal" in one of the books I read from when a
giri. There were longer alliterative exercises, I
think a goodly number of them, senseless sentences, of which the following is a sample:
"Foolish Fanny fell from a fearful scaffold fiftyfive feet from the floor, and for five fortnights few
friends feit the full force of her formidable fall."

Peter Piper, I am quite sure, did service among
them. One other I remember began "Nathan
Noonan knows his nose." We had much practice
on the sound of ST, as is shown in the two following
exercises:

on the source of the control of the

"When a twister a twisting would twist him a twist For the twisting his twist he three twines doth entwist."

But if one of the twines of the twist doth untwist. The twine that's untwisted untwisteth the twist. "Amidst the mists with stoutest boasts He thrusts his fists against the posts And still insists he seen the ghosts."

In a modern copy of Mother Goose I find three verses given about the twister, but only this one do I know in general use. The latter example was more difficult because of the additional s. There was another about a certain Theophilus who "thrust three thousand thisties through the thick of his thumb" which made every one lisp.

As to the New York r. Connecticut has also maltreated that letter for many years. More than forty years ago when I first went there from Massachusetis, a young woman who lived near New Haven said to me, speaking of birds: "Waltub says I don't say buth, but I do, don't I? I say (with tre mendous emphasis) buh yud. I think this avoid ange of the r sound was then common with Yale students. The Yale graduate who taught the school this young woman had attended used to read at morning prayers. "He that hath e-uhs to he-uh, let him he uh." To my ear the Scotch or the Western bur is preferable.

I note that in response to a question concerning the Rhodes scholarships you state that the qualifying examinations held in the United States do not exempt from the responsions examinations held in the United States do not exempt from the responsions examinations held in the training the statement is in error, as you will note from the accompanying memorandum printed by the Rhodes scholarship trust, which reads as follows: "The University of Oxford has hitherto accepted in lieu of responsions the certificate of its examiners that students have passed this examination (qualifying examinations held in the United States), so that all scholars elected are excused from the test when they come into residence at Oxford." The title of the examination papers which are given in this country to American candidates is "Delegacy of Local Examinations, Oxford, England." The examinations held in this country are not competitive, but are rather qualifying and in lieu of responsions, and when a candidate is selected by the committee on selection for the various States, he may take up his residence in Oxford without further examination.

Permanent Secretary Committee on Sclection for the State of New York. Permanent Secretary Committee on Selection for the State of New York.

Referring to the notes in your co'umn of Questions and Answers on November 3, by A. Denison Dart, and on December 1, by A. Bowski, concerning the longest span masonry arch, permit me to call to your attention the fact that the record is all present held by the bridge across the Syra Valley, at Plauen, in Saxony, this having a clear sing earch span of 90 metres, or 293.27 feet. The Luxembourg Bridge has a span of 94.65 metres, or 277.72 feet, and at present holds the second place. Descriptions of the Plauen arch may be found in the Engineer of London, October 27, 1005; in the Scientific American Supplement, September 18, 1905, and in Engineering News, August 17, 1903. A critical comparison of the Luxembourg and the Plauen arches will be found in the lasue of Le Génie Ciril, Paris, November 4, 1905.

POLITICAL NOTES. .

Former Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Senate next fall, according to New York State Republicans who say they are aware of the political sentiment of the Thirty-first district, which comprises the counties Schenectady and Saratoga.

The latest inside Washington report conerning President Roosevelt's movements after March 4, 1909, is that he is to hunt and shoot big game in Africa; that arrangements to that end have arready been perfected, and one of the reasons assigned for the trip is that the President desires to outdo in hunting experiences the German Emperor. Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, according

to a prominent member of the Gridiron Club, "is like a diamond to a mudball" when compared with William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan has been a frequent guest of the Gridiron Club, while Gov. Johnson has been only once pres-ent, two weeks ago, when his speech and bearing led to the diamond-mudball co "Johnson," said a Minnesota man last night,

"hasn't made a mistake yet, and I realiy believe Minnesota is getting prouder of him every minute. I have met him fishin', and a fellow who can fish without showing yellow has something in him worth looking into." "There are 30,000 Johnsons in Chicago," continued the Minnesota man, "and through-out the Northwest there are in addition the

Nelsons, the Swansons, the Christian and I tell you Johnson could carry that territory for the Democrata without an effort. Gov. Johnson was introduced to the Gridiron Club by a parody on the melody "John, Poor John," and as the strains of the band died away Gov. Johnson got upon his feet with these words: "I don't think it will be 'John, Poor John,' but it may be 'Bill, Poor

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Demo national committeeman for New York State, said the other night that he believed Mr. Hearst would insist next year upon the renomination of Attorney-General Jackson and that the regular Democratic organization of the State would acquiesce in th demand. Perhaps Mr. Hearst might demand Jackson's nomination for Governor, and in that event there might be a fine old

scrimmage. Delegates to the Democratic natio convention to be held in Denver on July should remember that the city is a mile up in the air, that is, 5,280 feet above the sea level; that they should not chase a car, should not become excited or be unduly active, and that two drinks of whiskey will "light them up" as much as nine in another atmosphe In other words, this high altitude contributes to quick heart action, a pumping of the heart, as it is called, and Denver's rarefled atmos phere demands on the part of aliens co servative movements, little or no exhilaration, wholesomely quiet thought and action and especially the minimum of stimulants

"We all learned as schoolboys," said a R ublican the other night, "that the people of Athens, possibly fatigued by the preponderance of Aristides the Just, who wielded over the city the sway of a veritable dictator of opinion, condemned Aristides to ostracism or exile for ten years. The complaint was that they were tired of hearing Aristides always called 'The Just,' for the reason that

there were thousands of just men in Athens.
"And let me tell you that no man in American politics can set up with us to be an Aris-tides, and I don't care whether he is a President or a Governor or a Congressman. The Republican or Democrat who attempts to play the rôle of Aristides the Just will be ostracized or exiled. Political history is the same to-day as it was in the old Greek days, because human nature has not changed.

Who will be temporary chairman and permanent chairman of the Republican national convention in Chicago? The Re publican national committee usually determines the temporary organization of the convention. Usually it is a great lever toward bringing about the permanent organization of the convention, with the powerful committees of the convention like those on cre

And the same questions may be asked and he same conclusions reached concerning the Democratic national convention. As an illustration it can be recalled that at City in 1900 Prince David of the Hawaiian Islands, which had no representation in the Electoral College, cast the deciding vote in he committee on resolutions which forced 7,000,000 of Democrats to accept for a second

time the silver ratio of 16 to 1. The newspaper despatches from the Democratic national convention at Denver to the newspapers east of Buffalo will in all probability be cut to the bone. In the first place there is a difference in time of between two and three hours against the Eastern newspapers; for instance, the proceedings of the convention in order to be fully reported in the New York city newspapers must not be

telayed past midnight. On many occasions there have been all night sessions of the Republican and Democratic conventions in previous years, but these all night sessions have been held in cities practically contiguous to the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg. With Denver

the thing will be far different. Take the committee on resolutions, for example. This committee as a rule sits mo of one day and all of one night. 'The same may be said of the committee on credentials on critical occasions. No matter what the Republicans do at Chicago in June, the busi ness men and all others interested in the nation's welfare will await with quick engerness the platform to be adopted by the Demo crats at Denver. Possibly the only good result that the Democrats have attained by electing Denver is that because of the lack of tailroad passes the assemblage will be mall, and how Denver is to receive for the \$100,000 it contributed to the Demo eratic national committee is a problem which that thrifty city may possibly discard.

Usually Tammany has sent delegations to Democratic national conventions ranging anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000. Even at S Louis in 1888 the Tammany delegation was 2.500. But that total was reached in order to rival the delegation of the New York County Democracy, then on its last legs, and all this to a convention where Cleveland's renomina tion was a foregone conclusion. It was predicted yesterday that the Tammany delegation to Denver would fall far short of 1.00

including delegates and alternates The delegations to the national convention ave a rare way of indicating prosperity. For instance, when the Republicans are in power the trains to the national conventions are loaded down with champagne, whereas the Democratic trains are glad to have beer Next year, it was said last night, both th Republican and Democratic trains will be glad enough to have beer.

LITERARY MECCA OF ENGLAND. Famous Writers Who Lived in Twickenham -Tennyson's House,

From the Westminster Gazette The place to which the lover of English terature will sooner or later turn his steps is Twickenham. No other small town can boast of having been the residence and be loved abode of so many famous literary

with it are associated the immortal names of Pope, Horace Walpole, Swift, Gay, Lady Wortley Montagu, Gibbon, Boswell, Johnson, Tennyson and Dickers. Surely this is enough to make any place doubly immortal! Twickenham was well nicknamed by Horace Walpole the Baise, or Tivoli, of England; for it has truly been to London what Baise was to ancient Rome—indeed, in a far higher degree. The big red brick house in Montpelier road where Alfred Tennyson lived for so many years of his earlier poems were written. Here his son Lionel, the second Lord Tennyson, was born, and there the author of the Hdyls" entertained many of his literary friends and acquaintances.

That house should surely be sacred to all lovers of English literature which saw the dawn of "In Memoriam"; which witnessed those delightful gatherings graced by Tennyson, Hallam and kindred spirits within its walls. It is to-day called "Tennyson House" and is now without a tenant. With it are associated the immortal name

Bridge. G. C. M. says: What is now the penalty or failure to follow suit, and how is it enforced? same question about whist. Is the hand played out after the revoke? If the revoke is claimed and proved, in bridge the cenalty is to take three tricks from the revoking side, if it has so many. In whist, two tricks only. The hand is always played out. It should be remembered that if dummy calls attention to

revoke the dealer cannot enforce the penalty F. E. S. says: We play a series of games in F. E. S. says: We play a series of games in club of eight, changing partners by progressing it is agreed that if one table wins a rubber in tw games it shall play a third game, so as not to have to wait for the other table. At the closing tim of one session it was found that the last rubber we won in two games at both tables. A insists that is not fair to let the winners score 100 for the rubber just because there is not time to play the third game, as the third game might affect the finiscores for the season.

When two games are wen, 100 points must be

scores for the season.

When two games are won, 100 points must be added to the score of the side winning the two games, because the playing of a third game cannot the state of the state affect the rubber, although it might reduce the total points, as A says. If it was agreed that a third rame should be played in preference to waiting t should also have been agreed that the points won or lost on that third game did not count any thing, as the game was played merely to kill time.

If both tables have finished their rubbers and it is time to go home it should be as fair for one as for the other to omit the third game; just as one

Cribbage. G. C. says: The total count being fourteen. A plays five. B pairs is, A makes a pair royal with the third five. and B says "Go" What does A peg?

Seven holes. Six for the pair royal and one for the go. Some players imagine that there is no count for go if it is made with a pegging play, such as a G. McB. says: Is it not the rule that when a player's game is hopeless he can give it up and take the first deal for the next game? A is 52 and B is only 4 up in five card. It being B's deal he wants to give up that game and deal for the next one, as it is impossible for him to win.

The winning of one game has nothing to do with the first deal on the next, which must be cut for B is also very much mistaken about the possibility of winning with the score 52 to 4 against him. In "Walker's Cribbage Made Easy" there is a case in which one player is 56 up and the other nothing. yet the one who is nothing wins the game, it being his deal. The handa and play are too long to repeat here. Perhaps our readers who are for of puzzles can work out the distribution and the play for themselves. It is five card cribbage.

Probabilities. J. A. T. says: If a person draws seven cards from a full pack of fifty-two, what are the odds against his getting four aces in those seven cards, and bow do you figure it? As the first ace may be any one of the fifty-two card pack, the second ace may be any one of the fifty one cards remaining, and the third ace any one of iffty, and the fourth any one of forty-nine therefore we have 32x31x30x49, or 6,497 400 possible positions in the pack for the four aces. we draw seven cards, the first one might be an a and the second ace might be any one of the remain ing six cards, the third ace any one of five cards and the fourth ace any one of four cards. gives us 7x6x5x4, or 840 possible positions for our aces, if they were all in those seven cards Our probability fraction is therefore 840 chances is 0,497,400, or about 7 735 to 1 against it

Euchre. R. M. C. says: C orders up and plays alone and A leads a club. C trumps it and D over-trumps him. D leads a heart and then C finds he had a club. If the first trick has not been turned and quitted is this a revoke, and if so what is the appetite.

As C has not played to the next trick and it ha not been turned down he is technically in time to correct the revoke and he must take back his trump and play the club, but as he is playing alone there is no penalty for the exposed card. D wish to take back the card with which he over-trumped C and amend his play he must be allowed to do so. He may also lead a different card for the

Five Hundred. N. N. Y. says: You give the rule to deal the cards 3-2-3-2 at a time. I find the rule in Hoyle's is to deal three at a time for three rounds and then one to each player.

You have got hold of an old Hoyle's or one that is not correct. In all the euchre family of game the cards are dealt three and then two at a time for each round; never one card at a time. Se page 233, Hoyle's Games, autograph edition, which

No. It is only in a no-trumper that the holder of the joker may lead it and name the suit to be played to it. When there is a trump suit the toker is a trump, and if it is led the others must follow suit with trumps if they can. Those that hav no trumps can play what they please. R. B. A. asks: What are the values of the jacks If the rank of the jacks is meant, they are the

same as in euchre. The jack of trumps is the right bower and the jack of the same color is the eft bower. The trumps rank, loker, right bower left bower, ace, king, &c., down. Dice. S. N. N. says: A bets that with two dice it is an even chance whether the caster throws a seven or a six. B bets the odds are in favor of the B is right, as seven may be thrown six different

ways. A. D. and several others, while admitting that THE SUN is right about the number of possible throws with two dice and the odds against throwing over seven; still insist that after a thing has happened several times in succession the odds against it happening again are increased.

This fallacy has sent many men to Canada Those who will not believe mathematics can demonstrate the truth of the statement made by THE SU hat the odds against an event happening are no changed by it having just happened, no matte how many times, if they will make this experiment Toss a coin and note when it comes heads more than twice running. It will be found that out of every given number of times that it comes heads cutively it will come heads once more in just half those times. That is to say, if you take all the times that it came heads three times—and there are eighty such runs—you will find that in about forty of them it went on to four times heads, and in about twenty of these latter it went on to five times heads, and so on. This should convinc any one that it is an even chance whether it comes eads again or not, regardless of how many times

Poker, W. P. R. says: A and B having passed C opens the pot, but after looking at his hand more closely he finds he has six cards. Can be claim the pot. No. His hand is foul.

E. C. says: G, last man to say, opens the po All stay. G bets first, and before A says anythin B calls G. Then A comes in. B bets A's hand dead. A says B bet out of his turn. Which right? B should have made sure that A was out of !

object to A's coming in and playing for the pot. J. H. B. says: The bilnd is five call ten. The betting limit is ten; but the first man to say put up ten for his ante after looking at his hand and then made it ten better. This made it cost all following players twenty to play, to which they object, as the limit is ten.

The limit is not the largest amount that may be put up at one time; but the amount by which any previous bet or ante may be raised. It cost th arst man to say ten to come in. He had the privilege of raising it ten, and he did so. Any following player could have raised it ten more, which we have made it cost thirty to come in.

J. E. F. says: G opens after A and B passed When he comes to draw cards the opener finds h did not have the necessary qualification. A there upon claims the pot, as he had passed with openers is this right? No. B is in the pot, and A and B will have to play for it, the rule being that a pot once opened, even if wrongly, must be played for if any one comes in against the false openers.

N. B. S. says: A makes a bet and B calls it. If A has the better hand is B compelled to show his? Yes. This rule was made to prevent any possibility of collusion between two players, only of whom might have a strong hand another in order to boost up a third man. Skat. J. L. says: What is the difference between

A matadore is a trump in unbroken sequence with the club jack. A wenzel is a jack of any suit There may be eleven matadores, but never more Pinochle. W. G. M. says: A is out, but has not announced it. B is in the lead and melds 80 kings, being 700 on the slate. A thereupon calls out. B bets he camnot call out unless he is in the lead. B is wrong. A player can call out at any time. The penalty for being in error is the loss of the game, no master what the other player's score

A. N. wants to know what he can score for the meld of four kings and queens in three or four hand, and why.

Under the rule requiring a fresh card from the hand for each meld this combination is worth 220 if it is insisted that the player shall show how he makes it he lays down the 80 kings first, then marries three of them, and with the last queen marries three of them, and with the last queen melds 60 queens, losing one of the plain suit mar-riages. As every pinochie player knows this can be done it is usual to admit the 220 without going through the actual process of making the five separate melds.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS. GRAVES OF BRITISH CELEBRITISH Exhumation of the Bodies of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell.

From Tit-Bits. To many people who have been following the Druce-Portland case may be interesting to recall cases where the last resting places of great men have been disturbed

various reasons. W. P. Frith, R. A., tells of a relia which was once shown him by an officiaof St. George's Chapel, Windsor-a fragment of the flesh of Charles I. enshrined in a locket-and the story its owner told of it was this: "When he was a lad he accompanied his master and George IV. into the vaults of Windsor Castle to open the coffin of the 'Martyr King.' The head had been removed for George's close inspection. After the head had been restored to the coffin the boy discovered on the floor a piece of flesh, which he quietly secured and preserved all his life as a precious relic of the unhappy King."

The head of Charles's great enemy, Cromwell, met with much more irreverent treatment. After the late Protector's remains had been dug up from their burial place at Tyburn his head was exposed for twentyfive years on the top of Westminister Hall until one stormy night it was blown down and was picked up by a sentry who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secret it under his cloak, took it nome and secreted it in the chimney corner. It was later sold to a man named Russell, one of whose needy descendants exhibited it in a place near Clare Market. By him it was solk to James Cox. owner of a museum, who in turn parted with it for £230 to three men who exhibited it in Mead Court. Bond who exhibited it in Mead Court. Bond street, at half a crown a head, and after further strange vicissitudes it came into the possession of a medical man named Wilkinson, in whose family it remained a revered possession down to our own time.

"Rare Ben Jonson's" graye was opened "Rare Ben Jonson's" graye was opened at dead of night in Dean Buckland's time, with the object of ascertaining whether or not he had actually been buried upright. He had. A collecting maniac who had been permitted to be present overcame his reverence for Ben's remains to the extent of carrying away some relics, and it was only after a threat of public exposure that they were ultimately restored. The was only after a threat of public exposure that they were ultimately restored. The Venerable Bede's bones were dug up some centuries after his death by a monk named Alfred, who exposed them to public view and then carried them to the monastery of Durham, where, in company with those of his pupil, St. Cuthbert, they were found in later years huddled up in a sack.

James II.'s co'in lay in the church of the English Benedictines in Paris until the

English Penedictines in Paris until the days of the French revolution, when the ead was stripped from it for conversion into builets before it was put under ground Edward IV.'s tomb at Windsor was opened about the same time, and his skeleton was found sheathed in lead, with wis; a of brown hair as fresh in appearance as if they had just been removed from a living head; and when Henry IV.'s remains were brought to light seventy-four year; ago his bearded face was described as almost lifelike in ap-

pearance.
Edward I.'s tomb was opened in 1774 at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, and his body in its royal robes and with a sceptre in the left hand was almost untouched by time; the actual height of Longsharks, by the way, was found to be a feet 2 inches. A few years later King John's body was disclosed in equal preservation, with a corroded sword by his side, and in 1838 the brave heart of Cour de Lion was found beneath the cathedral of Rouen, en-closed in two leaden caskets, and still retaining its shape more than six centurie after it had ceased to beat.

FINE FURNITURE VENEERED. How Oak Is Used-Imitation Cherry and Hard Wood From Sycamore.

E. S. Y. says: Diamonds are trumps. A playe holding the joker leads it and calls for spades to be played to it. Is this allowed? From the Washington Herald. There is a great deal of so-called oak furniture sold nowadays," said Eugene J. Hicks.
"A large part of this furniture is veneered. This is particularly true of parlor and ornamental furniture. Coarse and common fur-niture may be made of solid oak, but fine

furniture is almost invariably veneered.

"This is because a much finer finish can be got from quartered oak vencer than from the solid wood. The grain comes out better, and durability are required, the solid wood is used, but for surfaces veneering is preferable. Indianapolis is the largest veneer manufacturing centre in the world. The sycamore used to be regarded as a comparatively worthless tree, but it works up well in veneering, and finds many uses in the manufacture of furniture. It can be stained in imitation of cherry and other hard woods.

the manufacture of furniture. It can be stained in imitation of cherry and other hard woods.

"There are two kinds of veneering—as wed and sliced—but it takes an expert to tell the difference. The process of manufacture is simple and interesting. The logs, delivered at the factory in the rough, about thirteen feet in length, are first cooked in hot water vats to make them soft and workable.

"It does not matter how green they are After being thoroughly cooked they are placed on machines designed for the purpose, and either sliced by a powerful knife the length of the log or cut by a circular saw into slabs about one-twentieth of an inch thick. These slabs are the full length of the log, and when first cut are so pliabe that they can be bent double without breeking. The uniform thickness or thinness of the slabs is preserved by the action of the machinery, and does not vary so much as a hair's breadth in the entire length of the slab.

"After the slabs are sliced or sawed they are seasoned by steaming. This requires only about twenty-four hours, and then they are ready for the market. Some of the huge oak logs that come to the factory show by the rings in them that the trees were from 250 to 400 years old."

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